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Blue Grass Nurseries

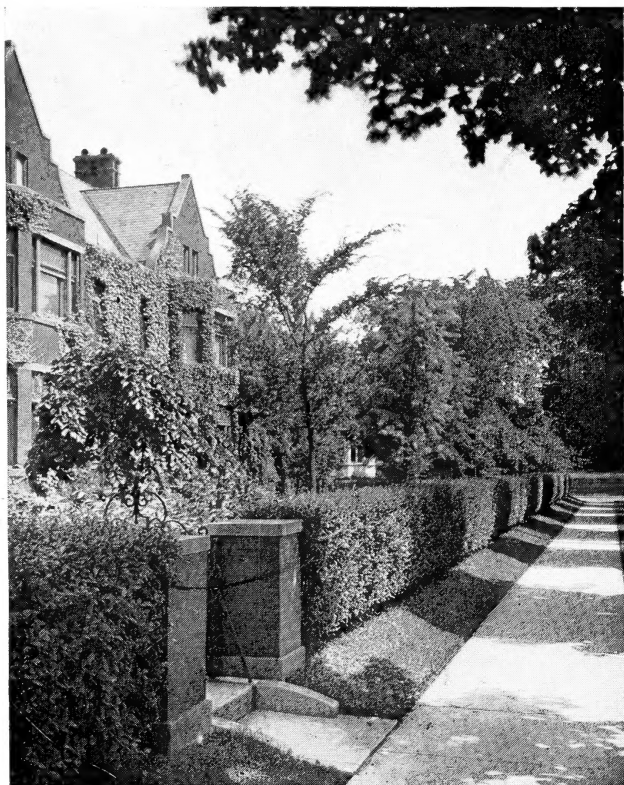
Lexington, Kentucky



**Fruit Trees, Flowering Plants
Vines, Shrubs, Ornamentals**

Catalog for Fall, 1913, and Spring, 1914

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS



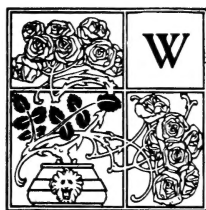
California Privet Hedge
(For price of Privet see page 22)



1841

To Our Friends and Patrons

1913



WE WISH to extend our appreciation of the cordial support given three generations of nurserymen, extending over a continuous period of more than 70 years. Our object during this time has been to deal with our customers honestly, giving them what they ordered as far as possible, and then labeling **true to name** any substitution that we had to make. We have also grown the varieties best adapted to our section of the country and consequently find thousands of orchards and plantings throughout central Kentucky that are a source of pleasure not only to the owner but to us likewise.

We shall continue to follow this path made clear by our predecessors and hope that our endeavor will hold and gain for us friends and patrons as in the past. The season just closed shows an increase of 15 per cent of customers over any previous. This is a source of pleasure to us, not so much because of more sales, but as an indication of satisfaction and confidence. Almost everything that we sell is raised and handled under personal supervision and the fact that we have never been called upon to replace trees untrue to name is an evidence of care in our management.

This catalog is our only salesman—we have no agents. Through it we sell our stock and shall always be glad to further assist any intending planter by personal correspondence.

We fully realize that the plate book artist with his glowing pictures of fruit (“on paper”) and smooth tongue often induces prospective planters to purchase inferior stock at fabulous prices. We only ask you to investigate our reputation—look at our prices and then purchase your nursery stock from whom you wish. Again, we do not claim to grow “pedigree” stock. It is a new idea to sell high-priced trees grown by the usual methods. The following taken from an editorial of the *American Florist*, a trade journal of unquestionable standing, is sufficient: “The advertisements of some who sell ‘pedigree’ stock are an insult to an intelligent man and are only a foretaste of what we shall have if fruit growers force nurserymen to compete in selling ‘pedigree’ stock.”

We are building the future upon the foundation of the past and rely upon your support for its continuance.

Very truly,

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS.

General Information

Location—We are located three miles north of Lexington at Hillenmeyer on Cincinnati Southern and three-fourths of a mile from stop No. 7 ("Hill") on Lexington-Georgetown interurban. An inspection is invited.

Shipping—Lexington offers the best of railroad and interurban facilities and we deliver goods at depots free of cost, and then they are at buyer's risk.

In Ordering—Please state how you want shipment made—express, freight or interurban. We pack free when cash accompanies order; otherwise, the cost of time and material will be added.

Our Season Opens about October 15th, and continues until about May 1st. During December, January and February, it is sometimes too cold, but if the weather is mild planting may continue uninterruptedly.

When Trees Are Received, unpack at once and dip roots in a thin mud. If you cannot plant immediately, cover roots well with earth or place in a cool cellar and keep moist. However, should the bale or box be frozen upon arrival, place in cellar until thawed out. They will not injure if handled as above.

In planting, shorten branches one-half, wrap stems with paper, burlap, cornstocks or anything to protect from the sun for a year or so. Dig holes of ample size and work earth well about roots and make firm. A mulch of leaves, manure or straw, about base, will be of great aid in keeping down weeds and conserving moisture.

Our Guarantee—We do not guarantee trees to grow, as some get comparatively a perfect stand, while others through negligence or mismanagement a complete failure. Success is usually with the planter. **However, we do guarantee them to be in good condition when received and shall be pleased to replace or refund when otherwise if notified when opened upon arrival. If not then, our responsibility ceases.** We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but if error should occur it is mutually agreed that we are not responsible for more than the purchase price.

An Orchard should be planted near the home on good ground sloping to the north or west if possible. Thorough cultivation should be given and the soil not robbed of its fertility and moisture by corn, wheat, etc. Small fruits or vegetables between the rows for several years is better practice.

Distances for planting vary, the better the soil the greater the distance. However, they are about as follows:

Apples	30 to 40	feet each way
Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries.....	18 to 20	" " "
Grapes	8 x 8	" " "
Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb.....	4 x 3	" " "
Raspberries	5 x 3	" " "
Blackberries	7 x 3	" " "

Experience has taught me that the reputation of Hillenmeyer & Sons for integrity of purpose and first class service is more than justified inasmuch as my relations of the past several years have been of a most satisfactory nature.

Very truly yours,

S. E. DUNCAN.

Vice President, Peaslee-Gaulbut Co., Louisville, Ky.



Jonathan Apple.

Apples

The apple is justly the "King of Fruits." It is first not only in area of cultivation but also in production. Growing successfully in every state in the union—being very healthy, appetizing and capable of preparation in so many delicacies—keeping for a long period in cellar or storage, and having a demand in foreign markets all go to give it the title it has acquired.

Apple trees are being planted as never before and still the price of choice fruit is higher than oranges. The chances of over-production at this stage seem uncertain. We recommend to our patrons the planting of at least a large home orchard that will not only furnish fruit for the family the year around, but for the market also.

We have this year one of the finest blocks that we have ever grown and are satisfied that they will please. For a year or two after planting they need no pruning, but after that keep all crossed and crowding branches removed. Where cared for they will bear successfully for 40 to 50 years.

Early Apples

- ✓ **Astrachan.** Red, medium to large, crisp and tart. Excellent for cooking—one of the best.
- ✓ **Benoni.** Red, medium, flesh tender and crisp. Rich, valuable for eating, productive.
- ✓ **Early Strawberry.** Striped with red, beautiful, good size, excellent flavor. Tree healthy and durable.
- ✓ **Early Colton.** Yellow, medium to large, rich and good. Tree healthy and productive. It is taking the place of Early Harvest. Bears early.
- ✓ **Early Harvest.** Pale yellow, medium, tender, mild, good flavor, an excellent home and market kind. Its susceptibility to scab is its only fault.
- ✓ **Early Transparent.** Waxy yellow, beautiful, medium, crisp and tart, early and productive. Valuable for home or market.
- ✓ **Golden Sweet.** Greenish yellow, large, sweet. Fine for baking. Productive and healthy. Desirable.
- ✓ **Liveland Raspberry.** Medium to large, waxen white almost entirely overlaid with red. A Russian variety that is equal to Transparent and a little earlier. Tree healthy, productive and long lived.

✓ **Maiden Blush.** Medium, waxy yellow. An old favorite that is as good as ever.

✓ **Oldenburg.** Streaked red and yellow. Large, crisp and tart. Just the best for cooking. Regular bearer. A Russian variety of merit.

✓ **Red June.** Streaked with red, medium, quality good. An old favorite. Tree not a thrifty grower in the nursery.

✓ **Summer Pearmain.** Greenish yellow, striped red. A late summer apple, ripening over a long period. Of high quality.

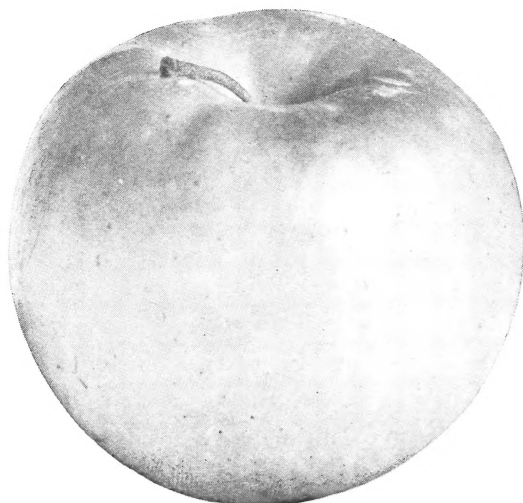
Autumn Apples

✓ **Fallawater.** Greenish to pale yellow when ripe. Extra large, flesh soft, sub-acid. A healthy and regular bearer. We consider it one of the most satisfactory fall apples.

✓ **Grimes Golden.** Yellow, medium to large. Quality the best. An old standard that is excellent for home or market.

✓ **N. W. Greening.** Large, pale yellow and green. Flesh coarse, but good. Tree a fine grower. Valuable for its hardiness.

✓ **Rambo.** Yellow, shaded with red, medium, tender and juicy. Quality the best. Difficult to grow, but always good.



Northwestern Greening.



York Imperial

✓ **Northern Spy.** Large, striped. Quality just the best. Crisp, juicy and aromatic. Slow to come into bearing.

✓ **Stayman.** An improved Wine Sap that is promising.

✓ **Wolf River.** An extra large beautiful show apple. Popular on account of its hardiness and productiveness.

Winter Apples

✓ **Baldwin.** Red, large, quality good. The commercial apple of New England. Tree healthy.

✓ **Ben Davis.** Striped red. Large and showy. Quality not the best. Good for baking. Is the surest and perhaps the most profitable apple grown in Kentucky. An early regular bearer and should be in every orchard.

✓ **Black Twig.** Medium, splashed with red. Mild subacid and good. A seedling of Winesap from Tennessee which has proven valuable.

✓ **Gano.** Medium large. Red. Subacid and good. One of the leading commercial varieties of the middle west. Plant it for profit or home use.

✓ **Ingram.** Medium to large. Red, striped crimson; juicy and exceedingly productive. A comparative new apple that is becoming popular everywhere. Produces fruit in years when other kinds fail.

✓ **Janet (Rawles).** Greenish yellow, overlaid with red; medium. An old favorite that is still popular.

✓ **Jonathan.** Medium. Red. Quality good. One of the most widely cultivated varieties. Standard by which others are judged. Tree only a moderate grower.

✓ **Kinnard's Choice.** Large, red and good; a seedling of Winesap that we think superior in quality and fruitfulness.

✓ **Lady.** A very small, flat apple, brilliant in red and yellow. An annual bearer of high quality apples. Will please as a novelty in any orchard. Offered by only a few nurseries and we only have a limited supply of trees.

✓ **Milam.** Medium; red. One of the most delightful apples in cultivation. A late keeper for home purposes. We seldom have enough trees.

✓ **Missouri Pippin.** Medium, striped with red and yellow. Crisp, subacid. Good.

✓ **Romanite.** Medium, red. Quality fair. An abundant bearer, which will keep until spring.

✓ **Rome Beauty.** Large, red, flesh white and tender. Good. A most valuable variety, succeeding over a wide range.

✓ **Russett (Perry).** Medium to large; yellowish. Very crisp and good. Not a good bearer.

✓ **Smith's Cider.** Large, striped with yellow and red. Tender and juicy. One of most valuable for home market.

✓ **Stark.** Large, yellowish; quality the best. A strong healthy grower.

✓ **White Pippin.** Large, light greenish yellow. Good for canning. Reliable.

✓ **Wine Sap.** Medium, dark red. Flesh, crisp and good. An old valuable variety that does best on rich soil. Productive.

✓ **Winter Banana.** Large, clear pale yellow with delicate pink blush. A dessert apple of the highest quality having somewhat the flavor of a banana for which reason it gets its name.

✓ **Winter Rambo (Dominie).** Large. Striped red on light yellow back-ground.

✓ **Wealthy.** Large medium; shaded with dark red. Flesh tender, white and good. An exceedingly good apple.

✓ **York Imperial.** Large; white shaded with red. Flesh firm, crisp and good. One of the best. Valuable for home or market.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.

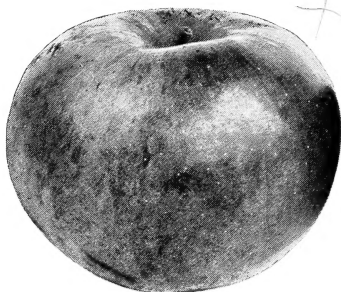
Lockett. A crab not well known that we think is unequalled for cider. An annual heavy bearer.

Siberian. Red. This apple is used only for preserving; small size; stem as long as that of a cherry; color waxy with a carmine blush.

Whitney. This is a crab really edible; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.

Florabunda. For flowers only; deep red and very free blooming. 30c each.

Bechtel. Pale pink flower; large as a small rose. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.



Whitney Crab.

Peaches

The peach is the unrivaled fruit of any land or clime and those grown in Kentucky are superior both in size and quality to those that have made Georgia famous. The tree bears in two or three years and will do well for 8 or 10 if the borer is scraped out at the base below the ground line in September or October or a bucket of scalding water be poured around them by making a basin in the soil at about the same season. After the trees are 3 or 4 years old shorten the long branches to form a rather compact head and keep all dead brush removed.

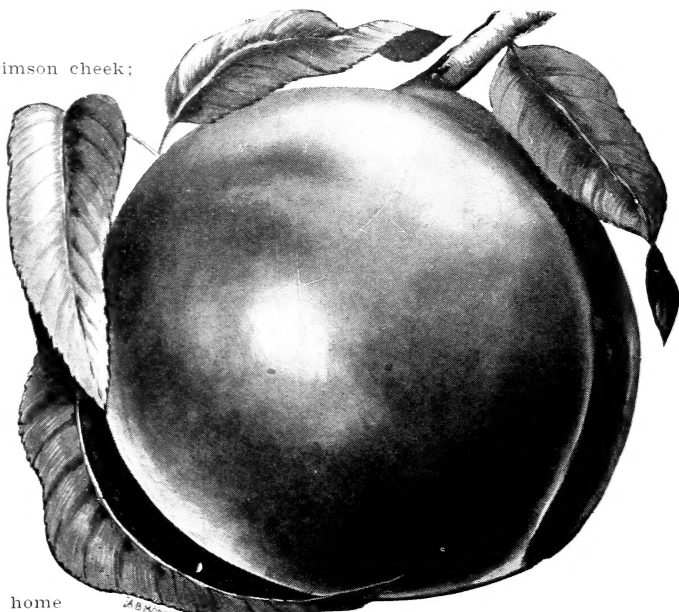
We have found that planting peach in between apple until the latter came into bearing has proven very satisfactory.

Early Ripening

- ✓ **Greensboro** (Free). Yellowish white, crimson cheek; flesh white. A very large early peach which ships well. Ripens July 1st.
- ✓ **Mayflower** (Free). Red all over—fine and good. The earliest peach known.
- ✓ **Rivers** (Free). Straw color with pink blush; flesh white, soft and melting. Just the best of the season. July 15th.
- ✓ **Sneed** (Free). Creamy white with blush; medium size, firm and good. Not so prone to rot as Alexander. July 1-10.

Second Ripening

- ✓ **Belle Ga.** (Free). Greenish white with blush; flesh white. A beautiful peach of highest quality; unsurpassed for family or market. August 15th.
- ✓ **Carman** (Free). Pale yellow with red blush; flesh white. A beautiful round peach that has deservedly become popular. Last of July.
- ✓ **Crawford's Early** (Free). An old yellow peach. Is so well known and so popular that we won't describe further. Last of August.
- ✓ **Elberta** (Free). Beautiful yellow with shades of red; large. The best all round kind that is grown. Valuable for home and market. The commercial peach. August 15th.
- ✓ **George Fourth** (Free). White with blush; flesh white with a little red at seed. A noble large peach, that is the best of the season. August 15th.



Elberta.

- ✓ **Hiley** (Free). Cream white with red cheeks. Large, firm and of excellent quality. Last of July—early August.

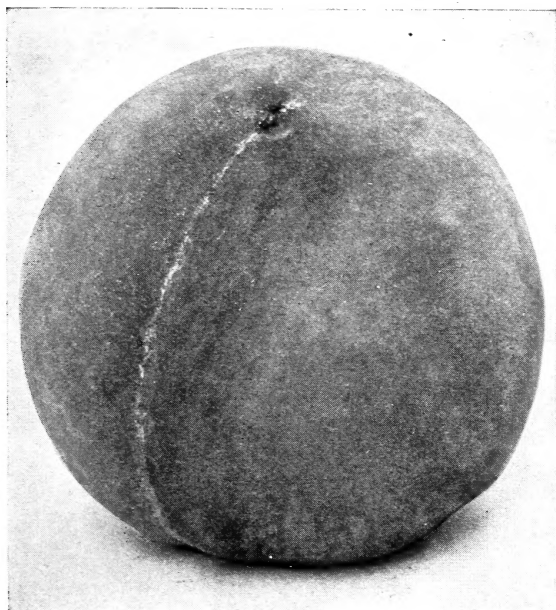
- ✓ **Large White Cling**. Cream color, with beautiful red blush. Quality just the best. Large and productive. The best mid-season Cling. Last of August—September 1st.

Late Ripening

- ✓ **Chair** (Free). Yellow; a large, late peach; firm and good; one of the best of the Crawford family. September 20th.
- ✓ **Heath** (Cling). White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1st.
- ✓ **Henrietta** (Cling). Yellow with crimson blush. A large fine fruit. Tree healthy and productive. September 20th.
- ✓ **Stump** (Free). Cream with pink blush. Flesh white with red at seed. Tender, juicy and melting. Highest quality. September 10th.

All Your Stock is Very Superior.

I was astonished at the amount of goods sent. Everything came in beautiful order and please accept my grateful thanks for so many splendid extras. I take great pleasure in recommending your firm, and hope thereby to get you orders. I can truthfully say, of all the stock I have bought, yours is very superior.—Miss Rosalie H. Dagg, Hopkinsville, Ky.



Carman.

Pears

Is an enduring tree that prefers deep dry soil and needs continual culture. It fruits about as early as the apple, except the Chinese type, which is as precocious as the peach. Blight is the only serious trouble, and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches. A new head quickly forms, and we have lost few trees. Dwarf pears are on quince roots. They bear early, and are mere bushes, suited to the small town garden. The standard is the thing on a farm. The Chinese pears are not so good as the older type, but for early bearing, healthy growth, great crops and superiority for canning and culinary uses, they are a great acquisition. We have never grown a larger nor finer stock, and invite inspection with confidence.

*Kinds we can furnish in Dwarf.

Japan Pears

✓ **Garber.** A most profitable kind; healthy, and, if well ripened, good for any purpose.

✓ ***Keiffer.** Too well known to need comment. If gathered when yellow and then ripened in a warm room, it is really excellent. It will keep until December, and in storage until May, and is more reliable than the apple.

European Pears

✓ ***Bartlett.** The best known and most popular of all. An early, abundant bearer, of superior quality.

✓ ***Beurre D'Anjou.** Fine large pear; flesh fine grained and vinous. Tree hardy and productive.

✓ **Buffam.** Large, sweet; a good, vigorous tree.

✓ ***Clapp's Favorite.** A seedling of the Bartlett, but larger, earlier and as valuable. Tree vigorous and productive.

✓ **Duchess D'Angouleme.** Very large yellow and russet. Best as a dwarf. October.

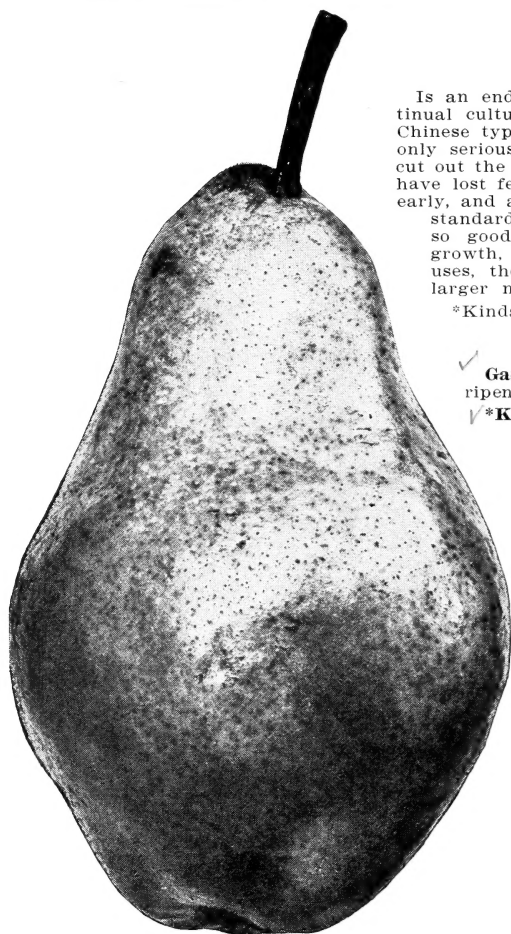
✓ ***Early Harvest.** Large, yellow, with cheek of red; very early; fair quality; not disposed to blight. Tree vigorous grower.

✓ **Howell.** Large, yellow; of fine quality; ripening September 1st; an early and abundant bearer.

✓ **Lawrence.** Most valuable of winter pears, medium size; flesh melting and rich. Tree hardy, productive and an early bearer.

✓ **Seckel.** A well known, small russety fruit; the most exquisite of pears; of slow growth in nursery row. September.

✓ **Tyson.** Medium; bright yellow, with red; flesh very sweet and aromatic.



Bartlett.

Cherries

For convenience the cherries are divided into two classes, the Biggareaus and Hearts, which comprise the sweets—and the Morellos and Dukes which contain the sour or subacid. In the former will be found the strong, thrifty type of trees which are beautiful for ornamental purposes alone. The fruit is large, meaty and sweet, varying in color from white to almost black. They are used mostly for table purposes and are unexcelled wherever grown. However, they do not fruit so abundantly on our rich soil and we prefer the second type for general purposes. These are of slower and smaller growth, but bear so young, bountifully and with such certainty that they may be relied on for fruit. The cherry likes a well drained, dry, sandy soil, and when planted in such will be a source of much enjoyment. The trees need no pruning and any branches broken by accident or sleet should be sawed off smoothly and painted or protected to arrest any decay of the trunk.

Dukes

✓ **Dyehouse.** Very similar to Early Richmond, but a week earlier and a little larger.

✓ **Early Richmond.** The standard tart cherry that yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with the abundance of its yield, succeeding everywhere.



Early Richmond.

- ✓ **Late Duke.** This is almost like the succeeding, only it ripens later and more uniformly.
- ✓ **May Duke.** A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large red, and when fully ripe mildly subacid. One of the best.
- ✓ **Montmorency.** This variety is supplanting Early Richmond as a commercial sort, because of its larger size and productiveness.

Hearts and Bigarraeus

- ✓ **Black Tartarian.** Best known and most valuable of Heart Cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

- ✓ **Gov. Wood.** Pale with blush, fruit medium, flesh soft and best known of table cherries.
- ✓ **Napoleon.** Almost identical in fruit with Yellow Spanish but tree more erect. A prince among its kind.
- ✓ **Rockport.** A grand mid-season cherry that is unequalled for use from hand.
- ✓ **Windsor.** This is a modern Black Tartarian and holds second place to none, and is generally known as Ox Heart.
- ✓ **Yellow Spanish.** A grand, firm late yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.

The Plum

Is a vital and enduring tree, capable of taking care of itself after being established. It bears early and is free of disease. There are three distinct types: the natives, like Wild Goose; the European, like Green Gage, and the Japanese, like Burbank. All have their particular failings. The natives are very hardy, never rot, and have no black knot, but they should be planted in mixed varieties, as their blossoms are not always fertilized by their own pollen. The Japanese plums are prone to bloom in time to be killed by late frosts. The fruit, in wet seasons, when too thickly set, will rot and the tree will black-knot. The European varieties are best of all to eat from hand. The fruit will likewise rot and the tree black-knot. All three classes are injured in fruit by the curculio. We have been familiar with plums from earliest childhood. The curculio does little harm in trodden ground or in a town garden. Plums will rot just before ripe, and the best thing to do is to prune the trees and thus diminish the crop, or hand thin the fruit. Black-knot will attack the two types named after full crop or after the trees are weakened by severe frosts. To cut out the knots in June or July is an easy and supreme remedy. With all these troubles we have enjoyed the fruit of every class in its plentitude, nor have we found that spraying was effective of any good for any of these ills. We have never grown a finer stock.

European Plums

- ✓ **Bradshaw.** This old plum is so well and favorably known that no comment is needed.
- ✓ **Damson.** A variety too well known to need description; succeeds well almost anywhere.
- ✓ **Gueii.** The great market plum, second only to Lombard.
- ✓ **Green Gage** (Reine Claude). Medium size; yellow with plume; flesh soft, rich and aromatic; one of the very best in every way; tree moderate grower. August.
- ✓ **Imperial Gage.** As above, but nearly twice as large; not so rich; color bright yellow. August.
- ✓ **Lombard.** The great market kind—purple. Tree vigorous and most prolific.

Native Plums

- ✓ **Milton.** Ripe just with Wild Goose; rather large; dark red; fine quality. Hardy, healthy and productive.

- ✓ **Weaver.** One of the Iron Clads; fruit medium, purple and of good quality. August 15th.
- ✓ **Wild Goose.** An improved Chickasaw; size medium, color deep red, with bright bloom; quality medium to good. A most abundant bearer; of great value. July.

Japan Plums

- ✓ **Abundance.** The hardest and most prolific of this class. Large, oval, amber, turning to bright cherry. July.
- ✓ **Burbank.** One of large size, violet with yellow flesh. Very productive; later than Abundance. Seed very small.
- ✓ **Red June.** An early, large, oval plum that has done exceedingly well with us.
- ✓ **Yellow Japan.** Rather earlier than above; large, fair quality; very early, full bearer and very valuable.

The Apricot

Is a superb fruit, but is so often killed by late frost or destroyed by curculio that a tree or two is a sufficient venture. 30c per tree; \$2.50 per 10.

The Quince

Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has done by far the best with us.

All Living and Growing Fine.

The fruit trees I purchased from you last year are all living and doing fine and I am certainly pleased with your selection. —M. Woodsen, Middlesboro, Ky.



Wild Goose Plum.



Kansas Raspberry

Strawberries

The strawberry is one of our specialties. However, as it is a waste of time, money and energy to plant during the fall in our climate we do not list them herein but issue a special catalog in the spring, giving directions for planting, cultivating, harvesting, etc., which we shall be glad to send at that season. Our blocks at this writing never looked better and with favorable weather we should have about one million plants to offer in the very best kinds. If interested let us put your name on our mailing list. September 1, 1913.

The Currant

Is a noble fruit, not half appreciated. It must have good, deep soil, and on such, with thorough culture and full manuring, it yields astonishingly. Its only enemy—attacking likewise the gooseberry—is a leaf worm which can be killed either with hellebore or Paris green as applied to potatoes. If thoroughly applied, the pest is not apt to appear for several years. Red Dutch is by far the best variety in Kentucky and the white varieties are of not the least value. We have never grown such a fine stock and can furnish by the 1000.

The Gooseberry

Requires exactly the same care as the preceding and is equally meritorious. Downing and Houghton have long been accepted as standards.

Rhubarb

Should be planted 4x3, with eye four inches below the surface; on the very best of ground, kept cream rich. Excelsior is very early, with long stem. Victoria is later; larger, but not so long. Both are of fine quality, and should be in every garden. Our plants are divided crowns and are far superior to seedling plants offered by most nurseries, which are dear even as a gift.

Raspberries

Raspberries are of two distinct types—the blacks and the reds. They should be planted 3x5 and cultivated as any other crop. During February after severe weather is over—but before they start growth—the canes should be cut to 2½ to 3 ft. The reds sprout from the roots and to have berries no new canes should be permitted except in the original row. When cut just as they appear they will not spring again. The old canes should be removed from both just after fruiting.

✓ **Conrath.** A large, early black cap of superior quality.

✓ **Cumberland.** A large, glossy berry that has become immensely popular.

✓ **Cuthbert.** The standard late red market variety that is not surpassed in size or quality.

✓ **Eureka.** An early black cap that, for size and general good qualities, has become a favorite.

✓ **Kansas.** The great market black cap that for vigor and productiveness has not been surpassed.

✓ **Miller Red.** An early and exceedingly pretty berry; that is not only of fine quality but vigorous and productive also.

Blackberries

Are Nature's provision for the improvident. They grow wild in every fence row and barren and so abundantly that their true worth is often overlooked. In the cultivated varieties we have improved qualities, time of ripening and size that make them invaluable. The old canes should be removed after fruiting and cultivation continued during the summer.

All our bearing blocks are planted 7x3, and the trouble with most growers is they get the plants too close both ways. The opinion is ventured that the few growers in Central Kentucky who really know how to manage this crop have year after year earned in net coin more than the value of the land on which the berries grew. The fruit is a general favorite, and while we are growing large stocks of plants, our supply has never quite equalled the demand.

✓ **Early Harvest.** Extra early and productiveness make this variety the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well on to the canes and is a money maker.

✓ **Snyder.** Medium size, sweet and juicy. Berries are easily harvested and we have seen enormous crops produced on this old standard.

The Persimmon

Is the last of the fruits to ripen, hanging on the trees until well into the winter. They require care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and lives very long. The persimmon tree often forms a pleasant link in the sweet chain of memories of the old home and should be on every farm. Seedling trees from select parents, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10. We also offer budded trees of seedless varieties that are superior to the above at 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

I have just returned from Oklahoma where I planted the trees, etc., bought from you a year ago last spring. I have an orchard planted with your trees and also trees from a Western Nursery. It is wonderful even in the dry season last year how your trees have grown, even much better than the Western Nurseries trees.—G. W. DAVIS, Robbins, Tenn.

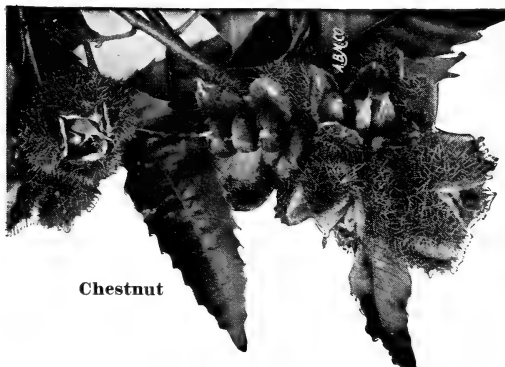
Asparagus

Is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas be discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich and spaded over. Then let three rows 18 inches apart, be drawn through it with a 6-inch hoe and say four inches deep. Then let the crowns be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free of weeds for all time and well manured. The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows 5 or 6 feet wide and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let this plant grow like any other and to mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the earth and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops while green, the covering with salt and the rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor walls of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old one in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

The rust, so destructive for some years on asparagus generally, has disappeared, and the plants are now perfectly healthy. We have never grown so large or fine a stock and can furnish all orders—great or small.

Nut Trees

Are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant kindly in large size, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Of these we offer fine stocks. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.



Chestnut



Early Harvest Blackberry.

✓ **Almond** (Hardshell)—This does as well as the peach, save that it blooms earlier and is more liable to late frost. We have had trees to yield over a bushel of excellent nuts.

✓ **Chestnuts** (American)—So well known as to need no comment, further than that in either form—fruit, flower or foliage—it is unsurpassed.

✓ **Hazelnut**—Too well known to need comment. The plants offered are from the best English nuts.

✓ **Pecan**—A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to English walnut in popularity.

✓ **Walnut** (Black)—A grand timber tree that fruits in five or six years after planting and is worthy of attention. We offer seedlings 12 to 18 inches in large quantities.

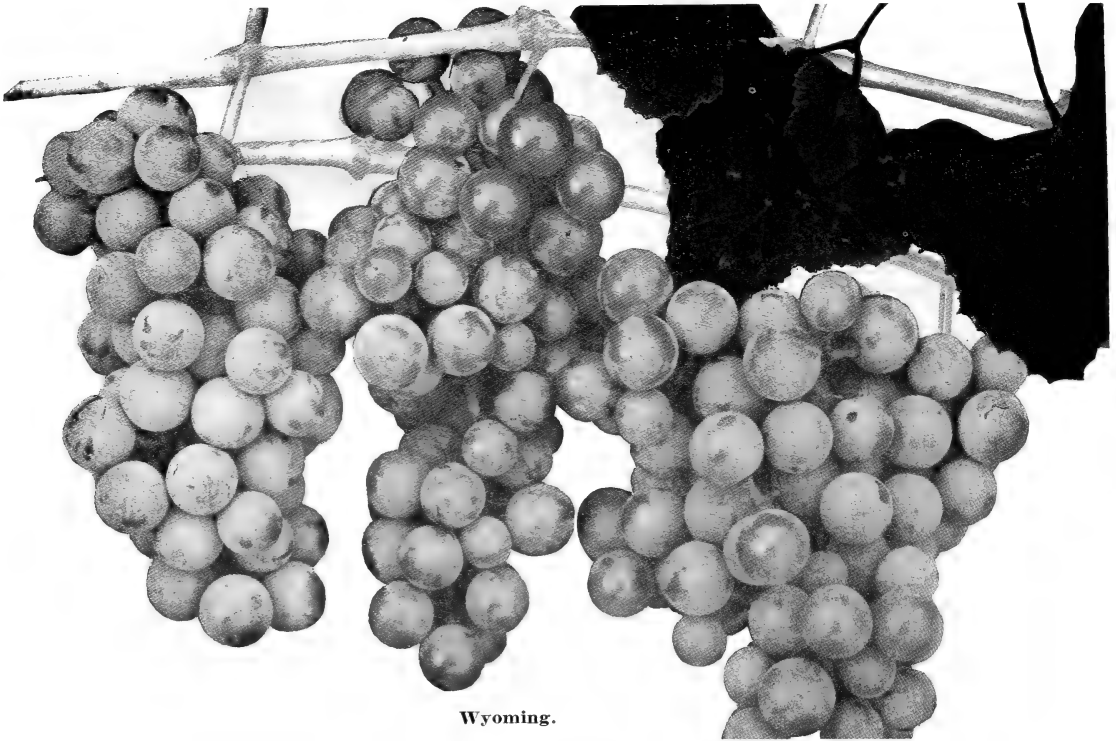
✓ **Walnut** (White)—This, to our mind is the best nut that grows. It transplants well in large size and yields most abundantly.

✓ **Walnut** (English)—This does not bear kindly on the rich soils of Central Kentucky, but we fancy it would thrive in many less fertile sections. The tree is a model of vigor.

✓ **Walnut** (Japan)—The nuts are borne in strings, not so large as the native, but the tree is like a proud palm in its beauty, and bears early and profusely.

All Big, Fine Trees.

The trees arrived in good shape all big, fine trees, and I thank you for your prompt shipment and your liberality as there were more trees than I ordered, you may ship me 50 more cherries, will leave selection to you as before.—J. W. Heusen, Moreland, Ky.



Wyoming.

Grapes

Bear the testimony of Noah, Joshua and Caleb, and have followed man in all his migrations, yielding in the fullest wherever given a bit of earth and a fleck of sunshine. The plant is of early maturity and long life and boundless ability to yield. It is the most certain fruit that grows in Kentucky, and not in memory has there been a complete failure. In time of ripening, the season lasts from August to November, and in color there is every variation from amber through red, purple and black. We are the largest growers of grape vines in Kentucky. We send the vines pruned, ready to plant. When received, shorten the roots to 12 or 15 inches; lay in a trench 8 inches deep and cover to the top eye. In the Fall cut away all the wood, which should be two or three feet long, and set a stake. The second year permit but two canes to grow. In the fall shorten these to four feet. The crop in the third year should be eight or ten pounds per vine.

In the early Winter of each year every vine should be pruned by removing at least five-sixths of the wood of current growth. Small wood should be removed entirely, the better canes shortened to four or five buds. There are many systems of pruning, but the non-professional will not be disappointed with the results of this outline. We have had large vineyards from the beginning of our nursery career and have sold millions of vines, believing always that the good, hardy, healthy kinds that will grow and bear are the ones to send out, and around this line have established a great trade. In furtherance of this idea we will furnish fifty extra good vines, early, medium and late, amber, red and black, all of our choice, for three dollars, or twenty-five for one dollar and seventy-five cents.



Niagara.

Black Grapes

✓ **Concord.** This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals all of the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and fairly compact. Should be in every collection.

✓ **Cottage.** A seedling of the above. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

✓ **Ives.** For hardiness and productiveness this grape has no equal. Quality not equal to Concord, but ripens earlier and will hang on the vine until shriveled. To use with Concord for wine this is unsurpassed. We recommend it.

✓ **Isabella.** A late, large black grape, with a delightful musky flavor. Bunches loose. Keeps well.

✓ **Moore's Early.** One of the first grapes to ripen. Bunches medium; berry large, with blue bloom. Quality good.

✓ **Norton.** This old, late, reliable grape is a general favorite. Resembles the wild very closely. Very small; bunches compact and shouldered. A rampant grower.

✓ **Worden.** A seedling of Concord of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

Red Grapes

✓ **Agawam.** Bunches medium and irregular; berries large, an exceedingly delightful, meaty grape. Valuable for home use.

✓ **Brighton.** Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet and good. Unsurpassed for table use.

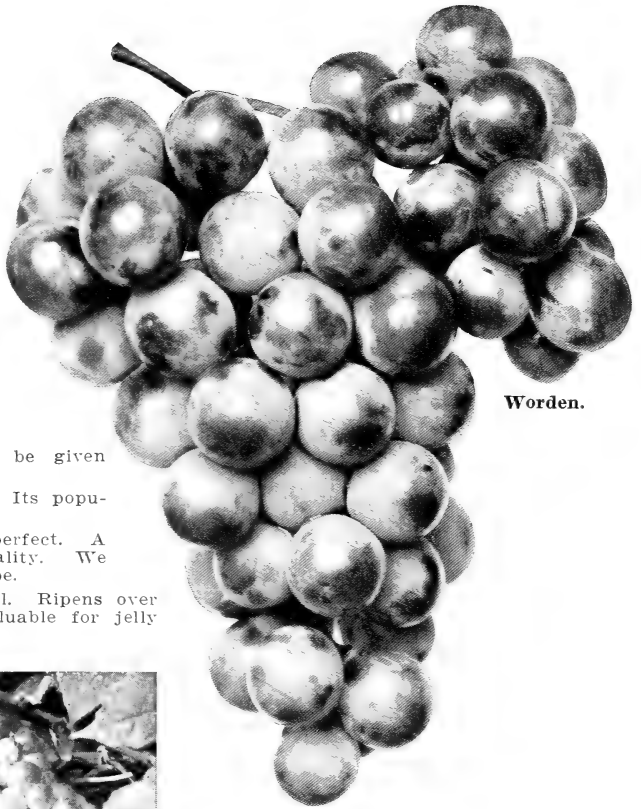
✓ **Catawba.** The standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Its season and quality make it indispensable.

✓ **Delaware.** The best known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good rich soil.

✓ **Lutie.** An early red grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vine scarce.

✓ **Wyoming.** Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality. We grow more of this than any other red grape.

✓ **Woodruff.** Bunch and berry large, beautiful. Ripens over a longer period than any other grape. Valuable for jelly and ordinary purposes.



Worden.



Delaware.

White Grapes

✓ **Martha.** An old standard white grape of merit.

✓ **Moore's Diamond.** Beautiful, compact bunches. Vine vigorous and productive. Its proneness to rot is its only weakness.

✓ **Niagara.** The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy. Flavor perfect. Well known.

✓ **Pocklington.** Another seedling of Concord, of about the same size. Quality good.

We have in smaller number quite a long list of kinds that we are testing in our experimental vineyards.

"Only lost one so far."

Enclosed find check for \$—— to cover enclosed bill. The trees are doing nicely—only lost one so far.

—THE ROWAN COUNTY FREE-STONE CO., H. Van Antwerp, Farmers, Ky.

P. S.—This order consisted of 200 Peach trees.

"Received them in good condition."

Enclosed find check in payment in full for Plants and Trees. I received them in good condition.

—THOMAS C. BRIGHT, Cashier Lincoln Co. National Bank.

"Doing Nicely."

The fruit trees, Rhubarb and berries I got from you last fall—year ago, are doing nicely.—F. A. CANNON, Owensboro, Ky.

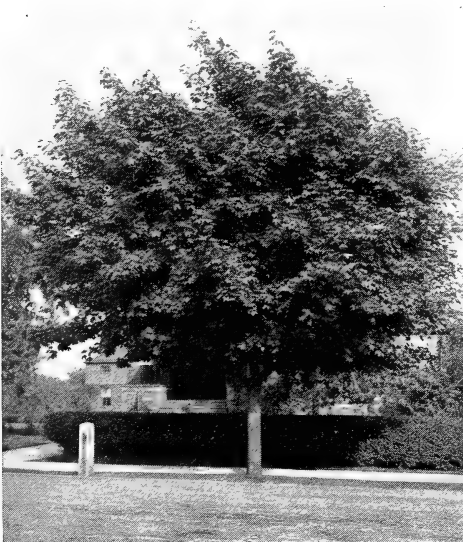


Ornamental Trees

A home without trees, shrubs and vines is a parody on what the word implies. No matter how costly the building may be, without the further finish of shade, grass, flowers and clinging vines, it is a home unfinished. A cottage may be a picture of sweet content that shames a palace, and some of the most attractive and pleasing homes we have ever seen are so made by their surroundings rather than their cost. In the planning of a lawn remember that nothing is so neat as well kept grass. Trees may be planted in straight lines on the boundaries and drives. Such lines should be of one kind only. On the lawn proper, plant irregularly and mixed trees, to give variety of form and color. Plant thickly, for trees love companionship. Use cheap, quick growers as fillers, to be cut out when better trees need room. Plant so that you can look out at pleasant prospects and so that every passer-by can see the beauties of your place. At the same time plant so that rear buildings and unsightly things, either of your own or your neighbors, are hidden. If your lawn is large, plant evergreens in groups, but not too near the home nor in front. On a small lawn evergreens should be on both sides and quite near the buildings, so as to give perfect privacy to the rear. They are effective also for screening. If you have side fences, bank with vigorous shrubs, cover rear fences with grapes or any twining vines. These simple laws apply to lawns great or small. You cannot cultivate trees or shrubs on the lawn, so dig a large hole, trim short, mulch to keep off the grass, and wrap the stem. Any tree will bark-burn near a building, wall, fence or roadway until it has quite a head. Such things intensify the heat by radiation, hence the need of protection. We have faith in home ornament and beautifying, and have planted largely for this purpose and have an unrivaled stock of trees, shrubs and vines, all well suited to our soil and climate, and they have made fine growth. Especial rates on car lots of either trees or shrubs.

May we answer in brief the question a thousand times asked each year: What shall I plant on my lawn or on my sidewalk? We are clean cut from the fullest examination in America and Europe. For rapid effect use Silver Maple, first green in the spring and last to fade, free of all insects, and with the only fault of soft wood, that may break under wind or sleet.

The American Sycamore is equally rapid; is tough as leather; will grow on ground rich or poor, wet or dry; is fine in form and foliage, and from Paris to Naples and all through Germany, Switzerland and the Lowlands, is planted by the million. Go from home to learn, and that is why we are planting every year Sycamore by the tens of thousands. Tulip Poplar is the grandest tree of Kentucky. It will grow little the first year, but rapidly for a hundred years or more. Trees raised by the first head of this firm are now forty inches on the stump and are only in their infancy, just over the whooping cough and measles age and sound as a nut in trunk, leaf and branch, and good for many generations of men. Sweet Gum is the horror of woodsmen. It won't saw, cleave or chip, but stands like Gibraltar, a defiance to every foe. Its form is perfect; its foliage in life is greener than the deepest Ivy, and in its passing, the scarlet of kings and queens and the purple of dignitaries may blush. Of Sugar Maple nothing need be said except that patience brings a perfect reward. Norway Maple, the European form, is more rapid in growth, deeper green in foliage and more compact, but not so brilliant in the fall. The Ashes are a superb family on any soil. They flourish on dry, shallow or stony locations where other trees will not thrive, and on such are without equal. These trees, save one, are natives of Kentucky, and are our choice against the field, including the native oaks, which are peerless.



Norway Maple.

Ash (European). A grand tree of rapid growth, with a close compact head like a Horse Chestnut.

Ash (Mountain). Not an Ash really, but bearing grand clusters of yellow, red berries that are truly beautiful.

Ash (Green). The native western Ash, which grows well on either wet or dry soil; thrifty, shapely and desirable.

Ash (Blue). Grows well on any soil and is desirable for timber. A large tree with dark green foliage.

Boland's Poplar. An erect, rapid tree with silver foliage, which remains on the tree until frost.

Carolina Poplar. Once the most popular of trees, but now badly affected with leaf rust; very rapid; not desirable on the lawn, but in the paddock and field rather.

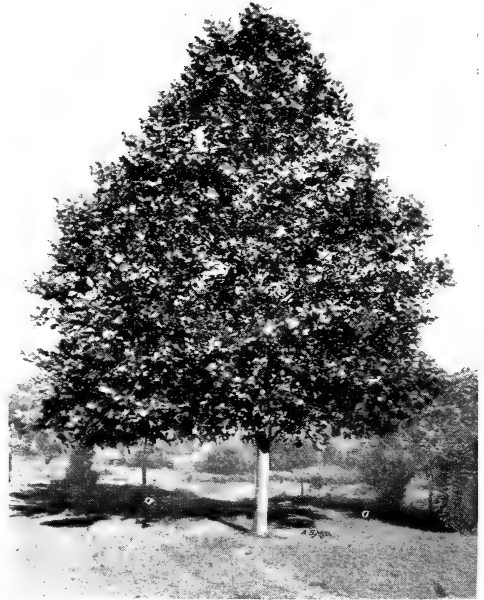
Catalpa Speciosa. This is a grand tree for form, foliage, in flower, or for post timber. We offer small seedlings in quantities.

Catalpa bungei. This attains no height, but grows exactly like an umbrella and is a striking object of beauty. \$1.00 each, in fine size.

Cypress. How few people know that this grand Southern tree flourishes well here and that not fifty specimens can be found where there should be thousands.

Dogwood. One of the most popular early blooming trees, and should be in every collection.

Elm. Of these we have native and European kinds in variety. The beetle, which has injured, has almost passed away, and we have backed our judgment by larger plantings than ever.



Sycamore.

Gum Sweet. A native tree that in deepest green or darkest Autumn purple is unrivalled; worthy of a place on the smallest lawn. Tough hardy, enduring and vigorous.

Hackberry. A fine native tree; the winter delight of boys and birds.

Horse Chestnut. A grand tree on deep soils, that forms a perfect cone of deepest green and is grand in bloom.

Halesia (Snowdrop). A superb little tree blooming profusely in the spring. Very desirable.

Kentucky Coffee. This native tree is truly a feathered palm and its beauty overlooked.



American Elm.



Catalpa Bungei.



Silver Maple.

Maple (Sycamore). Very much like the Norway except the leaves are a little lighter and not quite so large.

Maple (Red). Another native, hardly so vigorous as the Sugar, but very compact and pretty in its early blooming of red.

Maple (Sugar). The matchless queen of a Kentucky forest, sweet in the giving of sugar, grateful in the fullness of foliage, and royal in the red of its ripeness. Fine stock.

Mulberry (Russian). Not equal in size to the common kind but more abundant in bearing and of longer season. Elegant for birds and poultry. We have a large stock.

Mulberry (Weeping). Grafted trees that droop just like a vine. \$1.00 each.

Oak (Pin, Bur and Red). All grand trees and not so slow as thought. We are planting largely and selling as many Pin Oaks as Maples to those who know.

Red Bud. A small growing native tree, exquisite in its flowering before a leaf appears. Fine stock.

Sycamore (Native). No tree is more neglected. In rapid growth, clean foliage, good form, freedom from disease, and toughness against every adverse condition, it has no equal.

Western Cherry. Grand in bloom and a striking object on the lawn.

White Birch. The most airy and graceful tree that grows, with merit not half appreciated.

Willow (Weeping and others). We have never offered such an assortment, and it is a common error that they only grow in swamps. Plant in dry ground, cut short, and rejoice in their grace and variety of form and foliage; grey, silver and red.

Yellow Poplar. A native, known for its matchless lumber to some and its tulip-shaped blossoms to others. The tree is entirely free of insects, and while it grows little the first year, in rapidity of ultimate growth and general utility none is superior. Great stock.

Koelreuteria (Varnish Tree). A small, wide-spreading tree that blooms grandly with yellow spikes late in the summer. Desirable as a small ornamental lawn specimen.

Lombardy Poplar. Erect and compact as a reed; deepest green, and unrivalled for striking contrasts. Very rapid.

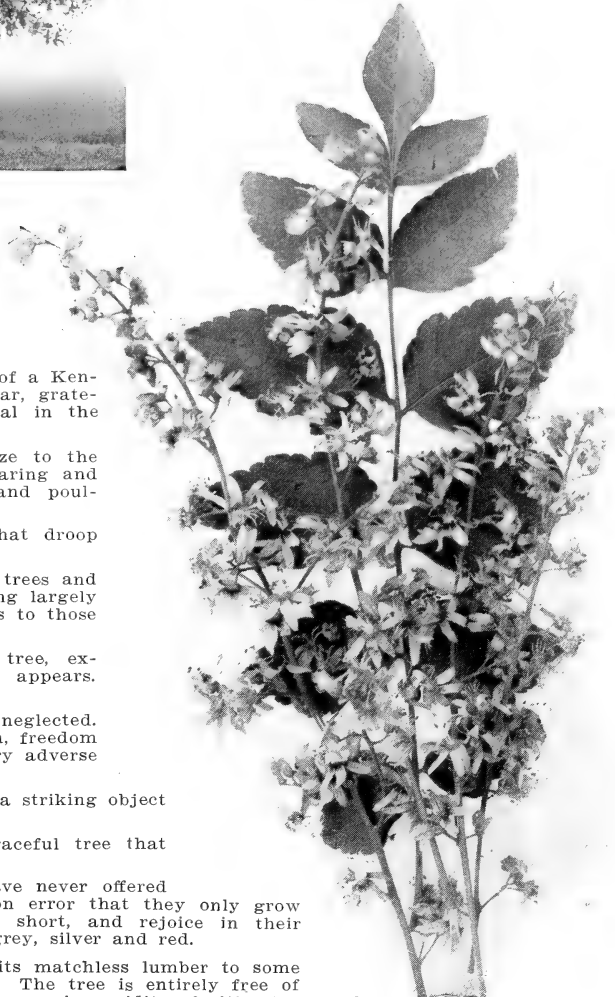
Linden. Noble trees, native to both hemispheres and admired for their rapid growth and fragrance of flower. Various kinds.

Maiden Hair. A superb Japan tree that is erect as a soldier and yet pendulous as a willow.

Maple (Norway). Not pretty as it comes from the nursery, but if headed low and given attention while young, will richly repay any planter. The foliage is dark as ivy, the form round and compact and growth quite rapid. Large blocks.

Maple (Schwedlerii). A sport of the above with coppery or red branches in the spring, which turn to purplish green. Very pretty in season. 50 cts. each.

Maple (Silver). The best quick growing tree in existence. We have 50,000 and can furnish in any size or price.



Koelreuteria.

Flowering Shrubs

The finishing touch of a lawn, beautiful in grass, tree and shrub. To the outside of the home what to its inside are music, art and books. They are beautiful as a single specimen, give emphasis to the taller trees, and are the sheltering front of an objectionable background. They are the blended colors of an artist that make a daub a treasure of art. They are the undergrowth of taller things, and for that reason endure considerable shade. They love soft, rich soil, and despise the embrace of grass. They are beautiful when the snow rests on the Golden Bells, when the August sun glints on the Hydrangea, when the partridge pipes among the Coral Berry bushes, and when the bleak winter howls through the beautiful bright boughs of the Red Willow and Red Twig Dogwood. In the main, they should be cut back vigorously every year; those that bloom on old wood, just when the flowering is over; the others in the early spring. We believe in shrubs, and have from year to year increased our stock and offer a grand assortment.

Althea. Free growing shrubs that are especially desirable because they bloom at a time of the year when there are few flowers, July and August. Valuable for a flowering hedge to hide an undesirable background—or as individual specimens. We offer the single in white and red.

Double flowering sorts as follows:

Boule de Feu. Red.

Jean D'Arc. White.

Poeniflora. White; red center.

Vislacea. Violet.

Barberries. The Barberries are an interesting family of shrubs varying size from 3 to 6 feet. Rich in variety of leaf, flower and fruit, and their beautiful colorings in the fall. Satisfactory for massing, bedding or as individuals.

B. purpurea. A purple leaf variety that is beautiful from spring until autumn. Flowers yellow, fruit purplish.

B. thunbergii. A pretty species of dwarf drooping habit that is used for outer border plantings and for hedging.

B. vulgaris. A tall growing green leaf kind that can be used for a background for the two above.

Cornelian Cherry. A grand shrub literally covered with red clusters of fruit in the Fall. A variety of Dogwood.

Calycanthus. This inconspicuous flowering shrub is highly prized for its exquisite fragrance and is deservedly popular.



Althea.

Crataegus—crus-galli. A native shrub valuable for hedges and screens. Brilliant red fruit in the Fall.

Deutzia. A Japan shrub noted for its hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes during June. The small florets are similar to lilies of the valley.

D. crenata alba. Flowers pure double white.

D. crenata rosea. Flowers pure double white, tinged with rose. Very similar to D. Pride of Rochester.

D. scabra. Very similar to D. crenata alba, except leaves are more rounded and not quite so large.

D. gracilis. A charming dwarf shrub growing to a height of 3 or 4 feet; blooms abundantly.

D. Lemoni. Another dwarf grower with pure white flowers; blossoms early.

D. Pride of Rochester. Flowers purplish-white with underneath side of petals tinged Rose.

Dogwood, Red Twigg. The young growth remains bright red all winter, and it is grown for effect at that bleak season.



Crataegus.



Deutzia.

Dogwood, White-flowering. See under Ornamentals.

Flowering Crabs. See Crab Apples, page 4.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). Pretty shrubs of medium size blooming in spring before the leaves appear. Flowers are yellow, drooping, and are borne along the stem.

F. fortunei. Very similar to the succeeding but leaves are a broader green.

F. suspensa. A rather drooping form, of graceful habit.

F. viridissima. Often blooms when the snow is on the ground, and is both pretty and conspicuous on account of its earliness. Branches dark green. Desirable.

Hydrangea (Hardy). This grand shrub is too well known to need comment. It is of the easiest growth. We have great stock.

Hydrangea (Hills of Snow). A native kind, earlier and ever blooming. Spikes like a Snowball. Quite popular.

Honeysuckle (Shrub). These bloom before the leaves expand and in fragrance and early beauty are unrivaled. See Climbers for the trailing varieties.

H. fragrantissima. A very sweet scented variety that is almost evergreen. Rather spreading.

H. Morrowi. A variety from Japan, valuable for beautiful red fruit.

Hibiscus (Chinese). These really are Altheas but with great tulip-shaped flowers. The canes die to the ground every winter, but bloom in unrivaled splendor from August to October.

Lilac. White and purple. No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular.

Purple Fringe. Better known as smoke tree. When loaded with its great gauzy spikes no shrub is more beautiful, and even when ripe are very attractive.

Privet (California). This we grow in quantity for hedge, but as an individual plant few excel it either in wealth of creamy flowers or exquisite beauty of form and foliage. Semi-evergreen.

Pyrus Japonica. The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage, it has no rival. Excellent for hedging.

Purple Plum. This, with purple barberry, is the only thing that will endure the glint of our sun and yet to the end retain its gorgeous foliage.

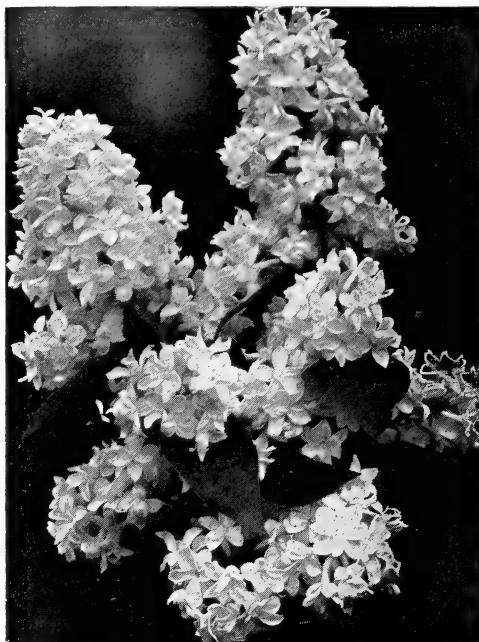
Ribes aureum (Golden Currant). A yellow flowering currant with shining green foliage.

Rhodotypus kerrioides (White Kerria). A very ornamental shrub with handsome pleated leaves and large white flowers late in May, succeeded by small fruit—only in small size.

Snowball (Viburnum) A family too well known to need descriptions. We have a fine stock of Viburnums.

V. lantana. A large robust shrub with soft, heavy lantana like leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May. This variety holds its foliage until frost.

V. plicatum. Double flowering Japanese snowball with dark green pleated leaves.



Lilac.

**Viburnum Sterilis** (Snowball).

V. sterilis. The old fashioned snowball, having large round clusters of white flowers in June.

V. tomentosum. The single form of the beautiful Japan snowball, free flowering and vigorous.

Snowberry and Coralberry. Native shrubs with white and red fruit respectively. When planted enmassed they produce an effect that is charming during the cold winter months.

Spiraea. We know of no family of shrubs that are quite so popular. They bloom from earliest to latest and our stock is large and complete.

S. Anthony Waterer. A small dwarf variety 1½ feet, covered with flat heads of pink flowers. Used for edging and in front of shrubbery.

S. Billardi rosea. Erect branches crowned with narrow dense spikes of rose-colored flowers.

S. prunifolia. Flowers white and very double. Foliage turns bronze in autumn.

S. thunbergii. An extra early flowering type of varied graceful form. Leaves light green, drooping in habit; flowers white; small plants.

S. Van Houttei. We venture that no other shrub offered is more popular and more planted than this. Graceful in form, leaf and flower. Healthy, clean and a mass of white when in bloom. The best spirea, always desirable.

Syringa, or Mock Orange (Cornarius). Known by everyone for their pearly-white fragrant blossoms. Tall growing, desirable shrubs.

S. grandiflora. A French variety conspicuous because of its large flowers. Blooms later than the above.

Service Berry. A native white flowering shrub or small tree, the supreme joy of bird and boy when berries are ripe.

Tamarisk (African and Asiatic). When annually pruned they are plants of exquisite grace and foliage, and their filmy spikes of bloom are like a matchless creation.

Weigela. Another genus from Japan that have always been valuable. They grow into large bushes of rather a drooping nature. Flowers trumpet shaped and showy in various colors. June and July.

W. candida. White.

W. Eva Rathke. Red.

W. rosea. Pink.

White Fringe. Not excelled by anything in wealth of graceful flowers borne in drooping racemes. Plants 12 to 18 inches.

**Spiraea Van Houttei.**

Evergreens



Norway Spruce.

Pine (White). The grandest of all the pines, robust, very rapid, making a noble tree. Great stock.

Pine (Austrian). Deepest green, very broad and sturdy. A striking object on the lawn.

Are a symbol of the never-dying, and in the desolation of winter hold aloft the promise of continuous life when its icy grasp is loosened. In the main they are mountaineers, asking for pure air, dry, rocky or meager soil, but have great power to adapt themselves to almost any soil or exposure. Their place is in front on large lawns to make vistas therethrough, on the sides on modest grounds, and in the rear of low cottages for striking contrasts. They are invaluable to keep out prying eyes, to hide ugly outlooks, to give variety and to break the winds. They are easy to grow as any tree whatever, but remember to puddle the roots, and to work the earth nicely among those of hair-like character. In planting Holly, Mahonia and all those with broad leaves be sure to clip or strip them off.

Arbor Vitae (American). A pretty compact tree with flat foliage, much used for hedges and screens.

Arbor Vitae (Siberian). A little lighter in color from the above but keeps its color better during winter. Excellent for hedging. We offer in small size, see hedges.

Arbor Vitae (pyramidalis). Pyramidal in growth like the Irish Juniper. Foliage stays dark green all winter. One of the most desirable evergreens we carry.

Holly. Well known for its bright red winter berries. Much used for Christmas decorations.

Juniper (Irish). A small compact evergreen much used for formal effect. Our specimens are beautiful.

Mahonia. Broad leaf shrub that bears exquisite flowers, followed by clusters of yellow berries.

Norway Spruce. Is the best known and most generally planted of all evergreens. It is of vigorous growth, erect habit and perfect form; with age it droops gracefully.

Pine (Scotch). Light silvery green, very rapid and grows well in any soil.

Silver Fir. A tall, graceful tree with bluish foliage on top and silvery beneath. Very much admired everywhere.

"Thank you for giving me so nice a lot."

The trees shipped came all O. K., and I want to thank you for giving me so nice a lot. I followed your directions in setting them and have no fear of results.—J. HOOD SMITH, Winchester, Ky.

All Bid Fair to Thrive.

I think you will be pleased to know that all our trees are doing well. There is not a single one that does not bid fair to thrive. We thank you for sending us such good plants.—SISTER MARIE, Sisters of Charity, Nazareth, Ky.

P. S.—This order was for 100 evergreens, a record to be proud of.

"I hope to deal more with you."

Your nursery stock gives the best satisfaction. I hope to deal more with you in the future.—G. W. HOWE, Canynton, Ky.

"The finest plants I have ever seen."

I want to thank you for the generous manner in which you filled my order for grape vines. They were the finest plants I have ever seen. I have them all in the ground, and every one of them show plainly that they are starting off nicely.—H. BRUCE EDELEN, Lebanon, Ky.

"Trees arrived in good shape."

I enclose check in payment of shipment of trees, which arrived in good shape.—S. M. TREACY, Judge of the Kenton Circuit Court.

They are Certainly Fine Ones.

Received my fruit trees all O. K. They are certainly fine ones. I thank you for the extra grape vines you sent gratis. Will recommend you where I can.—Chas. A. Gebhardt, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Roses

Require deep, rich soil and open sun and none thrive in the shade. The climbers are hardy, and the ever-bloomers ordinarily so, but these should have a mass of leaves or litter over their roots in winter. If kept in thrifty growth they will bloom grandly, especially in the fall. We have never grown so many roses. They are all on their own roots, and at this writing blooming grandly.

Climbers

Crimson Rambler. A rampant grower and profuse bloomer known to everyone.

Dorothy Perkins. A new rose, as vigorous as above; pink; as full in flower and much better in foliage, that never blights or rusts.

Lady Gay. Very much like D. Perkins, but a deeper pink.

Everbloomers or Monthly

White Roses

Coquette Des Alpes. A large, well formed, fragrant, abundant bloomer that is hardy and one of the best of its class.

Clothilde Soupert. A strong dwarf grower that is unsurpassed for bedding. White, shading to a deep pink at the center; fragrant.

White Cochet. A most beautiful rose in bud, and equally so when expanded. Pure white at center, with the outer petals tinged with pink. We consider it the best of the above.

Red or Crimson

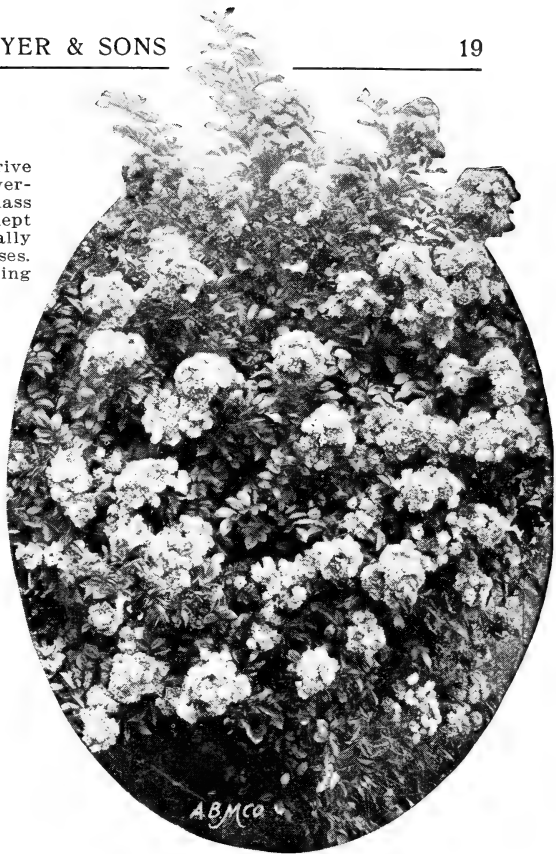
Alfred Colcomb. Cherry crimson; large globular flowers; an erect grower and abundant bloomer.

Baby Rambler. A Crimson Rambler in Dwarf bush form with the same clear, brilliant, ruby red color. Hardy and healthy; attains a height of 20 to 24 inches and blooms until frost.

General Jacqueminot. A most popular, rich red rose, known and wanted by everyone.



White Maman Cochet.



Crimson Rambler.

Pink Roses

Hermosa. An everblooming, hardy, beautiful rose. Popular for many years. Deep pink.

Paul Neyron. The pink American Beauty. Large, very double and full. A strong, rapid grower; almost thornless.

Pink Cochet. We consider it the best pink rose that grows. Beautiful at all times and a free bloomer. It won't disappoint.

Mrs. Cant. This, with the above, is all that can be desired in roses. The best bloomer in our collection.

Yellow Roses

Blumenschmidt. Pure citron yellow, outer petals edged rose. A sport of Kruger. Very pretty in form and foliage.

Kruger. A vigorous grower and constant bloomer for outdoors. Large blooms of deep coppery yellow tinged pink; always beautiful.

Star of Lyons (Etoile de Lyon). Golden yellow and a free bloomer. The best yellow bush rose to date. Hardy.

"Paid Three Times as Much as You Charge."

The shipment of trees arrived today in good condition and we think you have sent us the best we have had from you, in fact, it is the finest lot of trees, especially the ornamental trees, we have ever received from a nursery. Last spring being in need of a few Silver Maples, and in a hurry, we got them from the Nursery Company, and though we paid nearly three times as much as you charge, did not get near as good trees. We have 500 acres and it has been in the Magruder family since 1802, and as long as we remain here. We hope to send you our little order for trees. —Magruder Bros., Goshen, Ky.



Honeysuckle.

Climbing Vines

Are the glory of porch and portico as of wall and every unsightly place. Of these we have fine stocks, and may it be said that in planting cut away the top, plant in a hole of chip earth and let them ramble in their plentitude. 25 cents each, \$2.00 for ten, except as noted.

Akebia Quinata. A singular Japanese vine with fine foliage, purple flower and ornamental fruit.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni. Similar to Virginia Creeper except it will cling to any wall and is more showy in autumn.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A well known vine to cover old fences, etc. Leaves red in fall.

A. veitchii (Boston Ivy). The beautiful self-clinging vine that is used to cover walls of stone or brick.

Clematis Andre. Red.

C. Henrii. White.

C. Jackmanii. Purple.

50c each, 3 for \$1.00. The above are the large flowering Chinese varieties which we import, and are gorgeous in bloom.

C. paniculata. The small white sweet-scented varieties that are beautiful both in foliage and blossom.

Euonymus radicans. An ever-green climber that is appreciated in the winter. Very effective.

Dutchman's Pipe. A hardy vine with broad green leaves producing a splendid shade. Free from insects.

Honeysuckle (Chinese). Ever-green and everblooming, well known for their vigor and hardiness.

Trumpet Vine. A robust, woody vine, twining tightly, with numerous roots along its stems. Its orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Leaves light green.

Wisteria. Rampant, non-clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of the rarest exotic.

"Were in Splendid Condition as All Your Goods Are."

The trees came yesterday and were in splendid condition as all your goods are. I cannot speak too highly of your nursery stock, having known of you and having had dealings with you for many years, I lay great store by your advice in regard to trees, plants vines, etc. Another point of great importance to me is your stock is always true to name. Wishing you continued success, I am.—E. G. Mame, Principal Mame's Business College, Columbus, Ohio.



Boston Ivy.



Phlox Border.

Peonies

Are the matchless glory of the flower world; fragrant as a rose and fullest in beauty of bud or blossom. A clump will live for all time if given care, and this is: the richest soil, deeply dug, and open sun. The roots have been so expensive that few have been planted, and the blooms are always in demand; and a single crop will often bring many times the cost of the original plant. We have a superb stock in just five kinds; all the best.

Duke of Cayes. Deep rose.

Delachie. Crimson.

Faust. Pink.

Fragrans. Pale rose.

Festiva. White.

25 cents each; \$2.00 for ten.



Clump of Festiva Peonies.

Phlox

As now improved are a vast advance on them as first offered. Their gorgeous beauty, their long and late blooming, their hardihood and easy culture, make them very popular. We offer just four kinds, the best out of 40 kinds we have tested.

Lassburg. White.

Lothair. Salmon, with crimson eye.

Wallace. White, with violet centre.

Landseer. Crimson.

We leave off the prefixes of lords and ladies, for life is short; but these are the best. Four for 75c; one for 20c.

Golden Glow

A hardy flowering perennial blooming from June to September. Its mass of pure yellow blossoms, like small chrysanthemums, are both showy and beautiful.

Hardy Grass

Eulalia Japonica. One of the prettiest of ornamental grasses. Quite effective on the lawn or in the garden. Its large plumes in autumn may be gathered as golden rod for vases.

Eulalia Zebrina. A variety of the above with cross stripes alternating green and white.

Iris

German and Japanese. In the leading varieties and various colors. They rival the orchid in beauty of blossom. Like a rather moist location. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Yucca filamentosa

Adam's Needle.

Stately, thread leaved. The blossoms are borne at the top of a long stem; creamy white and drooping.

Second Crop Potatoes

We have grown these for many years and they are better than any seed whatever. No grower in Central Kentucky would use old seed or that from Maine, Michigan or New York, if he could get second crop.

We have mostly Irish Cobbler—about 15 acres—we grow these for seed purposes only and never failed to sell all we had before planting time in the spring—we only want current price and shall be glad to quote in season.



Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii*.

Hedges

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon property that will increase its value, beautify its appearance, and be of such pleasure as a living fence or hedge. There are many things that may be used, but the following are most desirable.

Privet, California. The semi-evergreen hedge with thick glossy leaves which is admired the country over for its rapid growth and formal effect. Strong plants, 18-24 inches, branched, \$3 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

Barberries, *Thunbergii*, *purpurea* or *vulgaris*. All of these make beautiful hedges and we shall be glad to furnish prices on application.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian or American. These are much used for evergreen hedges and are beautiful, not only in summer but also in winter. 12-18 inches, \$8.00 per 100.

***Pyrus Japonica*.** This beautiful ornamental shrub when planted about one yard apart forms one of the most artistic and substantial hedges that we know of. Our stock is full and we offer large bushes, 2 to 3 ft., at \$6.00 per 100. For immediate effect and for a barrier we recommend it.

Besides the above, many other shrubs like *Spiraeas*, *Hydrangeas*, *Snowballs*, etc., may be used.

Forest Seedlings

During the past few years there has been an increasing demand for forest tree seedlings. The fact that we are rapidly consuming our supply of available timber has caused the foresighted to plant seedlings of desirable trees and cultivate the same as corn or other farm crops, knowing that if he has patience it will pay as no other efforts. Along fence rows, in corners, etc., there is usually enough space wasted to keep the ordinary farm in fence posts. We advise trying a few hundred in such places, as they are cheap and in sizes easily handled. We have not grown any *Catalpa* or *Locust* this season, but will furnish them at the prices quoted.

Locust, black. Too well known to need description. For posts they are unexcelled. 75 cts. per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

***Catalpa speciosa*.** The true western species that has been known for centuries for its light, strong, clear grained wood. Tree is rapid and beautiful. This variety is being planted by the billions. \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

Walnut, black. Our native walnut. Its usefulness for furnishing beautiful rich timber that is now getting so scarce should cause it to be planted by everyone. \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Sprayers

Fifteen years ago sprayers were novelties, but each season the farmer, stockman, gardener and fruit grower is realizing more and more their necessity. Wherever flowers or fruit are grown or where mites or disease lurk, they are being used as everyday tools. We

have therefore added to our offerings a line of sprayers known the country over as the best, believing by so doing we will benefit our customers, rather than the small compensation we will receive from their sale. If interested, write us for prices, descriptions, etc.

Fall, 1913 Price List Spring, 1914

This price list annuls all previous issues. 5, 50 and 500 at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates. IF CASH
ACCOMPANIES ORDER THERE ARE NO PACKING CHARGES, OTHERWISE THE
COST OF TIME AND MATERIAL WILL BE ADDED.

	1	10	100	1000
Standard Apples —Extra trees, 2 to 3 years, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
Medium trees, 4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.50	10.00	
Pears —Standard or dwarf trees, 5 to 6 feet, fine.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Light trees, 4½ to 5 feet.....	.20	1.50	12.00	
Peaches —One year, extra.....	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
One year, medium.....	.15	1.00	7.00	60.00
Cherry —Two-year trees.....	.35	3.00	20.00	
Medium.....	.25	2.00	15.00	
Plum —Two-year, extra.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Two-year, medium.....	.20	1.50	12.50	
Currants —Two-year plants, extra fine.....		.50	3.00	25.00
Gooseberries		1.00	8.00	
Raspberries —Black, in bunches of 25 of a kind.....			1.00	8.00
Red, in bunches of 50 of a kind.....			1.00	6.00
Privet —California, 18-24 inch.....			3.00	25.00
Quince —Two-year.....	.25	2.00	15.00	
Blackberries —In bunches of 25 of a kind.....			2.00	15.00
Golden Glow.....	.20	1.50	10.00	
Grapes —Large stock.....	.15	1.00	6.00	
Kinds not listed.....	.15	1.25	8.00	
Grass —Hardy.....	.20	1.50	10.00	
Persimmon —Two-year.....	.30	2.50		
Budded, seedless.....	.50	4.00		
Roses —Field Grown.....	.25	2.00	15.00	
Shrubs —Except as noted.....	.25	2.00	15.00	
Asparagus —Colossal, two-year.....			1.00	6.00
Rhubarb —Excelsior, Victoria, divided crown, fine stock.....		.50	3.00	25.00
Horseradish.....		.20	1.50	5.00
Climbers.....	.25	2.50	except as noted	
Yucca filamentosa.....	.25	2.00	15.00	

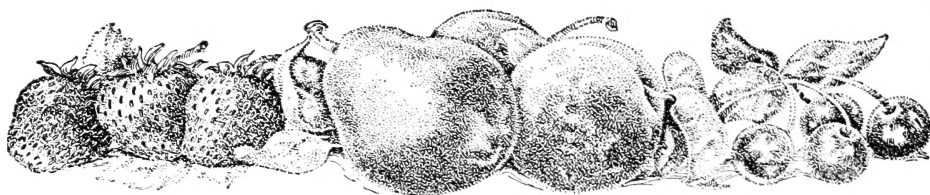
DECIDUOUS.

Ash —Mountain and European, 8-10 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	
Blue and green, 8-9 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Birch —White, 8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Catalpa —Bungei, Umbrella Catalpa (grafted).....	1.00	8.00		
Speciosa, 8-10 ft.....	.35	3.00		
Speciosa, seedlings.....			1.00	8.00
Cypress —5-6 feet.....	.40	3.50		
Dogwood —4-5 feet, fine.....	.35	3.00	25.00	
Elm —Red, American and English.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Gum —Sweet, 7-9 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Hackberry —7-9 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Halesia —6-8 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Horse Chestnut —6-8 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Koelreuteria —6-8 ft., fine.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Ky. Coffee —7-9 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00	
Linden—American and European, 8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Maiden Hair —8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Maple —Norway, 8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Schwedleri, 6-8 ft.....	.50	4.00		
Silver, 10-12 ft., 1½ inch.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Silver, 8-10 ft., 1 inch.....	.35	3.00	25.00	
Sycamore, 7-9 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Red, 6 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Sugar, 8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Mulberry —Russian, 6-8 ft., extra fine large stock.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Weeping, 2-yr. head (grafted).....	1.00	8.00		
Oak —8-10 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00	
Poplar —Carolina, 10-12 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00	
Boleana, 8-10 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00	
Lombardy, 7-10 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00	
Tulip, 10-12 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Red Bud —7-9 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Sycamore —10-12 ft., 1½ inch.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
8-10 ft., 1 inch.....	.35	3.00	25.00	
Western Cherry —8-10 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Willow —Weeping, 5-6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	

EVERGREEN.

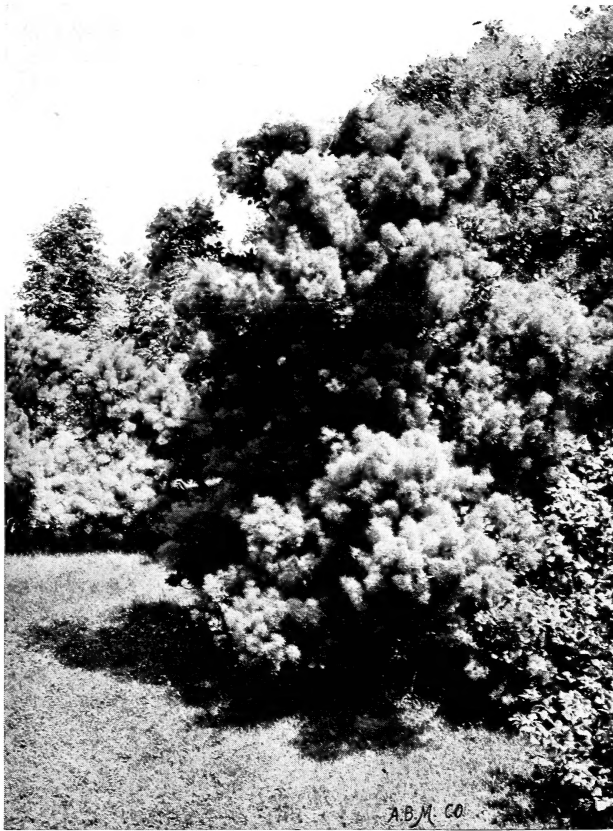
Arbor vitae —American, 2 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
American, 12-18 inches.....		1.00	8.00	
Siberian, 12-18 inches.....		1.00	8.00	
Juniper —Irish, extra fine, 3 ft.....	.50	4.50	35.00	
12-18 inch.....	.30	2.50	20.00	
Pine —Scotch, Austrian, White.....	.50	4.50	30.00	
Spruce —Norway, 2-3 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	
Silver Fir —2½-3 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00	
Mahonia —18-24 inch.....	.25	2.00	15.00	
Holly —American.....	.75	5.00		

We offer almost all of the preceding trees in larger or smaller sizes and shall be glad to make special quotations on anything you want.



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Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree.
See page 16.)



White Birch.
(See page 14.)